

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

2

AD-A153 578



КРАСНАЯ ЗВЕЗДА

SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

DTIC FILE COPY

VOL. 5, NO. 1, 1985

DTIC
ELECTE
MAY 7 1985
S B D

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

**BASED ON
RED STAR**

(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-31 JANUARY 1985

DISCLAIMER

This document is a research paper prepared for the Joint Special Operations Agency, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. As such, the views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the research staff and do not necessarily represent the views, policies or the official position either expressed or implied, of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the Department of Defense.

DISTRIBUTION

This document is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. Additional copies of this report may be obtained from:

Defense Technical Information Center
Cameron Station
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

COMMUNICATION

Comments or recommendations regarding this report should be directed to the Joint Special Operations Agency, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Washington, D.C. 20301; or by calling (202) 697-3455; (Autovon: 227-3455).

Accession For		
NTIS CRA&I	<input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced		
Justification		
By		
Distribution/		
Availability Codes		
Avail and/or		
Special		
Dist	A-1	

Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-31 January 1985

Executive Summary

For more than five years, the Soviet propagandists, media commentators, and high-ranking Soviet officials have been consistent and uncompromising in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the dangerous, warmongering and anti-Soviet policies of the United States government. With monotonous persistence, the Russian propaganda machine has stressed and highlighted those domestic and international events and topics that reflect the United States government as being in the forefront of international imperialism fostering a dangerous arms race, and conducting international terrorism against small (Third World) nations. For over five years, the United States has received an average of 60 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments; in January it was 65 percent.

During January 1985, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated over 44 percent of international and foreign affairs space (in Red Star) to topics and events that concerned the United States. In this regard, the Kremlin underscored the following propaganda themes and headlines:

- International terrorism. The Reagan administration expands its established policy of conducting and supporting international terrorism.
- Nuclear triangle. The Pentagon is strengthening its nuclear facilities (and plans) in the Far East--Japan, United States and South Korea--the nuclear triangle.
- The U.S. Army will deploy Pershing II missiles in Pakistan.
- Team Spirit-85 military exercises (in South Korea) are designed to increase tension and intimidate North Korea.
- The CIA expands its support to counterrevolutionary groups in Ethiopia.
- The White House continues to increase the scope of its military intervention in Afghanistan.
- General Vessey pledges American military support to the Chinese government.
- American nuclear specialists assist the government of South Africa in the development of nuclear technology and weapons.
- U.S. Army Special Forces in Italy and West Germany have small nuclear weapons (mines) to be used in special operations.

In January the Kremlin launched an extensive propaganda campaign to publicize the Gromyko-Schultz meeting in Geneva. The scope and substance of Soviet rhetoric in regard to new arms control and reduction talks emphasized the topics below:

- Soviet foreign policy is clear and understandable:
 - It supports detente,
 - It supports world peace,
 - It supports an end to the nuclear threat.
- In the past, the U.S.S.R. has made many attempts to obtain a solution to the problems of arms control and peace.
- The Soviet Union is prepared for radical decisions in regard to arms control -- its past actions prove this.
- It remains important that Washington and NATO terminate their military buildup and take meaningful steps to support arms control.
- The Gromyko-Schultz meeting (in Geneva) is a vital step in the overall disarmament process.
- Washington (in the past) has always been the cause for stalled or unsuccessful arms control talks.
- The U.S.S.R. wants serious, constructive and businesslike talks.

The following headlines and abstracts from Red Star contain the tone and overall substance of Russian propaganda related to the topic of the United States and international terrorism.

- The Reagan administration supports a policy of international terrorism.
 - The Pentagon has a large-scale program to increase the number of Special Forces (diversionary troops).
 - Over 15,000 "cutthroats" have been trained in the U.S. Army (during the past four years) to conduct small-scale wars in Third World countries.
- Under the pretext of helping the people of Ethiopia, the CIA has trained and armed various counterrevolutionary groups. The CIA has also sent advisors to Ethiopia to train terrorists.
- CIA training centers and logistical bases in Pakistan are used to plan and train counterrevolutionaries for operations in Afghanistan.

- Support to Angolan counterrevolutionaries. The CIA and the Pentagon continue to support and guide Angolan counterrevolutionaries.

Twenty-four percent of Red Star's coverage of American hegemony and imperialism concerned "Reagan's War" in Nicaragua. The Russian propaganda machine has repeatedly exploited American political, economic and military actions in Latin America. In this regard, the editors of the Soviet military press headlined the following topics:

- The CIA continues to support terrorism in Nicaragua. Over 8,000 innocent civilians have been killed by the CIA-supported contras.
- Reagan continues his campaign of propaganda and military aggression against Nicaragua. The CIA has accelerated its programs of training and arming of the contras (in Honduras).
- Nicaragua will become a new American Vietnam, as the Pentagon increases its military intervention in Central America.
- Intimidation. U.S. Army armored units are within five kilometers of the Nicaraguan border (in Honduras). The Pentagon is conducting a continuous series of military exercises in order to prepare for the invasion (of Nicaragua).

The following additional abstracts and headlines from Red Star indicate the overall scope, emphasis and tone of Soviet propaganda about American imperialism and hegemony as related to the areas of the world and events.

- American and NATO's aggressive plans for deploying Rapid Deployment Forces.
 - The forces have been formed for the purpose of supporting colonialist and imperialistic foreign policy objectives.
 - France, England and Italy have copied the American scheme and organized similar rapid deployment forces.
- The public is outraged! The Pentagon plans to deploy 48 nuclear cruise missiles to Belguim.
- Norzag Defense Plan 69. This NATO plan outlines a strategy for a nuclear attack on the U.S.S.R.
 - Targets include neutral countries.
 - NATO's General Rogers has urged the Austrian government to prepare for a crisis situation (that is, an attack by the U.S.S.R.).
 - General Rogers expressed concern for the fate of neutral countries in a nuclear war.

- The Pentagon and the White House continue to pressure the ASEAN countries to become a part of American military plans for Southeast Asia.
- A new threat to India. In addition to the huge military buildup of Pakistan's military forces, the U.S. plans to deploy Pershing II nuclear weapons in Pakistan.
- The U.S. Army has admitted the seriousness of the recent explosion of a Pershing II missile in West Germany, but the U.S. insists on continuing the deployment of nuclear missiles. It was just luck that the Pershing II was not armed with a nuclear warhead.
- American economic hegemony -- over 200 American corporations use their offices overseas for espionage and to exploit the people and resources of the Third World.

In January, over nine percent of Red Star's space allocated to Soviet military subjects was critical and/or highly negative in tone about the performance of Russian military personnel or units. A sample of abstracts of articles from Red Star about military topics is summarized below:

- The situation was pathetic and inexcusable. Military conscripts complained to Red Star that they received a poor orientation and treatment (at a recruit training center). Red Star investigators discovered that the officers (at the training center) were "out of touch with their men." The officers were indifferent and remote.
- Theft and corruption. Red Star criticized the director and employees of a military commissary. The staff altered the books and took goods and other property from the commissary. This was not an isolated incident of theft of government property.
- An army captain criticized his fellow officers for unpatriotic habits -- officers in his barracks have posters of Western rock groups on their walls.
- Air Force training must be improved. Pilots must learn, understand and follow all safety procedures. In addition, pilots must follow the daily training schedule.
- All air force officers must work on maintaining unit equipment and aircraft. In addition, they must understand the new technology and be able to master their new weapons.
- Military pilots must understand proper landing procedures. They should receive better training so they do not repeat the same mistakes in landing their aircraft. Pilots do not pay attention and do not follow instructions on how to land their aircraft.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period	
1 - 31 January 1985.....	E-1
 INTRODUCTION	 1
 PART I. SOVIET PERCEPTIONS AND REPORTING OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS...	 1
United States	2
U.S. Military/Political Hegemony	5
The Arms Race and Arms Limitation.....	13
Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security.....	18
Other Themes about the United States.....	21
West Germany.....	22
Afghanistan.....	23
Great Britain.....	24
Israel and Lebanon.....	25
Japan.....	26
 PART II. COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS ...	 29
General.....	29
Soviet Military Topics.....	30
 <u>APPENDICES</u>	
A. A Selection of Propaganda Cartoon.....	A-1
B. A Selection of Propaganda Photographs.....	B-1

INTRODUCTION

The information in this analysis reflects the substance, tone and propaganda emphasis of Soviet rhetoric and news for over five years--June 1979 through January 1985. During this period, a total of 79,127 feature stories and news items have been analyzed.

This report contains a summary of propaganda themes and topics from the Russian language newspaper Red Star (Krasnaya Zvezda). With a circulation of several million copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Ministry of Defense. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. It addresses the issues important to the political elite.

Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political and ideological instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military audience. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier, sailor, and airman.

Also, Red Star serves the purpose of informing Soviet military personnel what they could be called upon to do; what is expected of them, and in turn, what they can expect from the political leadership (see Part II - Coverage of Soviet Domestic Issues and Military Topics).

The primary purpose of this edition of "Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis" is to provide the reader with an overview of Russian rhetoric, propaganda themes, slogans and topics which have been directed to the military forces of the U.S.S.R. during January 1985.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS AND REPORTING OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

Again in January 1985, 25 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. The average amount of space allocated to events and subjects about foreign affairs is 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in January 1985 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.) The data in the table also reflect Red Star's international coverage for December 1984 and the average amount of print space (CM²) for selected countries for a 66-month period.

TABLE 1

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Jan 1985</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Dec 1984</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>June 79 - Nov 84</u> <u>Percent</u>
1.	United States.....	41.42	36.16	30.62
2.	West Germany.....	6.93	3.23	2.66
3.	Poland.....	6.01	-	3.69
4.	Afghanistan.....	5.44	3.82	4.04
5.	United Kingdom.....	4.58	3.79	1.94
6.	Nicaragua.....	2.79	4.47	1.60
7.	Israel.....	2.46	2.26	3.30
8.	Japan.....	2.18	2.18	2.17
9.	France.....	1.75	.79	1.36
10.	Vietnam.....	1.61	2.26	1.80
11.	South Africa.....	1.29	.20	1.07
12.	China.....	1.05	.49	2.39

UNITED STATES

For more than five years, Soviet propagandists, media commentators and high-ranking Soviet officials have been consistent and uncompromising in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the dangerous, warmongering and anti-Soviet policies of the United States government, especially the Reagan administration. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda machine (the government and the CPSU) have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), fostering and orchestrating a dangerous and uncontrolled arms race and conducting international terrorism against innocent (Third World) nations.

During January 1985, the editors of Red Star devoted over 41 percent of the international and foreign affairs space to activities and events that concerned the United States. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States was slightly over 30 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news and commentary. (See Table 1, above.)

Red Star's news and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist Party and Soviet government; they reflect highly negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For over five years, the United States has received an average of 60 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments. In January, it was 65 percent. See

Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other foreign countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

TABLE 2

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Jan 1985</u>	<u>Dec 1984</u>	<u>June 79 - Nov 84</u>
1.	United States.....	65%	72%	61%
2.	West Germany.....	10%	06%	04%
3.	United Kingdom.....	06%	01%	03%
4.	Israel.....	04%	05%	07%
5.	Japan.....	03%	03%	03%
6.	NATO.....	03%	03%	02%
7.	South Africa.....	01%	-	05%

It is apparent from the statistical data in Table 2 that Moscow's rhetoric and propaganda about the United States has remained strident. The overall critical tone of Russian propaganda toward the American government and its institutions has not changed in over a quarter of a century. To the leaders in the Kremlin, the United States government is the primary (and consistent) enemy of the U.S.S.R. and the Russian people. Although slightly abated, the "hate Reagan" tempo and theme of official Soviet propaganda continued.

In January 1985, the Kremlin launched an extensive propaganda campaign to publicize the Gromyko-Shultz meeting in Geneva. The substance and scope of Soviet rhetoric in regard to arms control and reduction emphasized the following topics.

- The Soviet foreign policy is clear and understandable--
 - it supports detente,
 - it supports world peace,
 - it supports an end to the nuclear threat.
- The U.S.S.R. has made many attempts to obtain a solution to the problems of arms control and peace.
- The U.S.S.R. is prepared for radical decisions in regard to arms control--its past actions prove this.
- It remains important that Washington and NATO terminate their military buildup and take meaningful steps to support arms control.
- The Gromyko-Shultz meeting (in Geneva) is a vital step in the disarmament process.
- Washington has always been the cause for stalled or unsuccessful arms control talks.

- The U.S.S.R. wants serious, constructive and businesslike talks.

In addition to propaganda about arms control, the Kremlin continued to underscore and headline the following themes, slogans and topics:

- The Reagan administration expands its policy of international terrorism.
- The Pentagon is strengthening its nuclear triangle in the Far East--Japan, United States and South Korea.
- The U.S. will deploy Pershing II missiles in Pakistan.
- Reagan's undeclared war in Central America has killed 7,700 Nicaraguans.
- Team Spirit-85 military exercises are designed to increase tension in North Korea.
- The CIA expands its support to counterrevolutionary groups in Ethiopia.
- The White House continues to expand its military intervention in Afghanistan.
- U.S.-NATO military exercises become more provocative and a greater threat to the civilian population (each year).
- General Vessey pledges U.S. military support to the Chinese government.
- American nuclear specialists aid South Africa in the development of nuclear technology and weapons.
- U.S. Army Special Forces in Italy and West Germany have small nuclear weapons (mines) to be used in special operations.

As in the past, the scope and intensity of Russian propaganda underscored the following three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony as a serious threat to world peace; (2) American arms production and the development of military technology--the arms race; and (3) American military assistance and mutual security programs as a threat to peace-loving nations.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 (percent is total of United States coverage).

TABLE 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1985		NOV	OCT	SEP	1984		JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	1983	
	JAN	DEC				AUG	JUL						JAN	DEC
US Military Budget-Arms Race and Geneva Talks.....	51%	40%	40%	34%	33%	29%	16%	29%	27%	22%	29%	39%	33%	41%
US Military/ Political Hegemony	33%	44%	42%	51%	52%	52%	57%	54%	38%	53%	50%	44%	45%	46%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	11%	11%	07%	10%	10%	11%	13%	08%	09%	16%	13%	07%	12%	10%
Other.....	05%	05%	11%	05%	05%	08%	14%	09%	26%	09%	08%	10%	10%	03%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

As in previous months, the editors of Red Star and Soviet officials continued to use every possible event and opportunity to bombast the policies of the U.S. government and Reagan's "confrontational policies." However, in January 1985 over 31 percent of the total coverage of the United States (in Red Star) dealt with the topic of arms reduction--The Geneva Talks.

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflect the geographical emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme--U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation--during a nine-month period. (Percent equals total coverage for this propaganda theme.)

TABLE 4

Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony	1985		NOV	OCT	1984		JUN	MAY
	JAN	DEC			SEP	AUG		
1. Europe.....	28%	19%	06%	19%	08%	10%	17%	18%
2. Central America/ Caribbean.....	24%	28%	56%	36%	10%	23%	41%	27%
3. World Wide.....	15%	39%	28%	29%	60%	43%	10%	16%
4. Asia/Pacific.....	15%	01%	03%	14%	12%	14%	13%	32%
5. Indian Ocean and Middle East.....	12%	12%	03%	02%	08%	09%	19%	07%
6. Africa.....	06%	01%	04%	00%	02%	01%	00%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

International Terrorism and American Support of Insurgent Forces

During the past seven months, Soviet propaganda has repeatedly stressed that the United States government (the CIA and the Pentagon) is in the forefront of conducting and encouraging international terrorism and insurgent operations throughout the world.

The following headlines and abstracts from Red Star contain the tone and overall substance of Russian propaganda related to the topic of United States and international terrorism (as defined by the Kremlin).

- The Reagan administration supports a policy of international terrorism.
 - The Pentagon has a very large-scale program to train and increase the number of special forces (diversionary forces).
 - Over 15,000 "cutthroats" have been trained in the U.S. Army (during the past four years) to conduct small-scale wars in Third World countries.
 - The number of commando (ranger) units have been greatly increased in the past two years.
- Under the pretext of helping the people in Ethiopia, the CIA is training and arming various counterrevolutionary groups in Ethiopia. In the past few months, the U.S. has sent (through Sudan) over 60,000 tons of weapons to terrorist groups in the Provinces of Eritrea and Tigray. The CIA has also sent advisors to train the terrorists.
- Military authorities in Pakistan continue to assist the CIA in training and supporting the operations of Afghanistan counterrevolutionary bandits.
- CIA training centers and logistical bases in Pakistan are used to plan and train counterrevolutionaries for operations in Afghanistan. The Reagan administration plans to increase its military aid to the counterrevolutionaries.
- The Pentagon and the CIA continue to expand their military intervention and acts of terrorism in Afghanistan.
- The United States Congress has formed a special committee to investigate the distribution of funds and weapons to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.
- The American press criticizes and questions U.S. military intervention in Afghanistan. The Washington Post asks, "What is the U.S. doing there?" It is another war that America cannot win.

- Support to Angolan counterrevolutionaries. The CIA and the Pentagon continue to support and guide Angolan counterrevolutionaries. American military officials encourage UNITA leaders to conduct terrorist operations. Recently, an Angolan terrorist leader (Jeremiah Chitunda) had a meeting with U.S. military officials in order to obtain more aid.
- Reagan is behind the dirty and undeclared war in Afghanistan. The American Assistant Secretary of State, M. Palmer, slandered the U.S.S.R. in a propaganda speech in which he claimed that the Soviet Union is violating human rights in Afghanistan. It is the CIA that should be condemned for training terrorists and violating human rights.

United States Hegemony in Central America and the Caribbean

Twenty-four percent of Red Star's coverage of American hegemony and imperialism concerned "Reagan's War" in Nicaragua. For over two years the Russian propaganda machine has repeatedly exploited American political, economic and military actions in Latin America. Again in January of 1985, the major thrust of the Kremlin's propaganda concerned American imperialism and aggression in Nicaragua. In this regard, the editors of the Soviet press emphasized the role of the CIA in support of the contras.

The following headlines and abstracts contain the tone and overall substance of Soviet propaganda related to American hegemony in Nicaragua and Latin America:

- The CIA is deeply involved in the undeclared war against the Nicaraguan people.
- The CIA continues to support terrorism in Nicaragua. Over 8,000 innocent civilians have been killed by CIA-supported contras.
- The CIA manual on terrorism is used by the contras in Nicaragua.
- The American undeclared war against Nicaragua has killed over 8,000 civilians. The Reagan administration is not interested in a peaceful solution to the war in Nicaragua. The U.S. government refuses to continue its political negotiations with the Nicaraguan government.
- Reagan continues his campaign of propaganda and military aggression against Nicaragua. The CIA has accelerated its programs of training and arming of the contras (in Honduras).
- Nicaragua will become a new American Vietnam, as the Pentagon increases its military intervention in Central America.

- The Pentagon has plans for an all-out invasion of Nicaragua. The U.S. is increasing its military forces in Honduras--they will be used for an invasion of Nicaragua.
- Intimidation. U.S. Army armored units are operating within five kilometers of the Nicaraguan border (in Honduras). The Pentagon is conducting a continuous series of military exercises in order to prepare for the invasion (of Nicaragua).
- Clouds over Sandino's country. The people of Nicaragua paid a high price for freedom. Today, its revolution is wiping out illiteracy and poverty. But the U.S. is continuing its aggression against Nicaragua.
- Terrorist attacks of the U.S.-supported contras are being repelled by a determined people and the Army.
- The Pentagon plans another large-scale military demonstration near Nicaragua. Over 2,000 American soldiers and 4,000 Honduras military forces will participate in Big Pine-3 maneuvers.
- The new Big Pine maneuvers in Honduras are intended as a rehearsal for an invasion of Nicaragua. Over 4,500 military troops will take part in the giant maneuvers.
- A U.S. Air Force C-130 aircraft crashed off the northern coast of Honduras.
- The patriots are winning. The patriotic forces of El Salvador continue their successful operations against the forces of the dictatorship government. In spite of U.S. military assistance, the patriotic forces are gaining ground.
- Revolutionaries continue their successful operations against the El Salvadoran Army.
- Cuba celebrated its Independence Day and 26 years of socialist progress.
 - The revolution has brought opportunities of liberty and social progress.
 - Cuba is an important political and economic member of the socialist bloc.
 - The Cuban army is well trained and loyal to the revolution.
- President Castro is awarded Nicaragua's Sandino medal for his contributions to the revolution.

- A flotilla of Soviet Naval ships completed a friendship visit to Cuba (on January 3). Vice Admiral Ryabov (the Soviet flotilla commander) visited and consulted with Cuban military officials.
- American involvement (imperialism) in Central America and the Caribbean goes back to the 1950s.
 - Over 30 years ago American imperialist military forces attacked Costa Rica on the assumption that the Costa Rican government planned to destroy U.S. economic monopolies in that country.
 - For the past five years, Washington has been involved in aiding Nicaraguan contras in its attempt to bring back the Somosa dictatorship.
 - The Pentagon has constructed huge military bases in Central America (so it can attack Nicaragua).
- Kindle Liberty-85. The United States and Panama are conducting joint and combined military exercises in the Panama Canal Zone. Over 6,000 American and 3,000 Panamanian soldiers are participating in the military exercises.

Additional Propaganda Items Related to Military/Political Hegemony

The following additional abstracts and headlines from Red Star indicate the overall scope, emphasis and tone of Soviet propaganda about American imperialism and hegemony as related to other areas of the world and events:

- American and NATO's aggressive plans for deploying Rapid Deployment Forces.
 - The Pentagon has a 300,000 man force ready for deployment to any place in the world.
 - France, England and Italy have copied the American scheme and organized similar rapid deployment forces.
 - The forces have been formed for the purpose of supporting colonialist and imperialistic foreign policy objectives.
 - The French rapid deployment forces number 47,000 men and will be deployed in Africa or in Europe, if necessary.
 - NATO countries have developed plans to expand the number of these forces in order to comply with the vital interests of the imperialist countries. The Falkland Island crisis was such a situation.

- The Pentagon plans to deploy (and station) rapid deployment forces in the Madeira Archipelago, Portugal.
- U.S. Army Special Forces units which are deployed in West Germany and Italy are provided with small (portable) nuclear weapons (mines) that can be used behind the lines in terrorist attacks. One special forces unit is deployed in Bad Teltse, West Germany.
- The American naval base in Puerto Rico will be used as an alternate command post for attack and other submarines operating in the Atlantic Ocean.
- The Pentagon continuously conducts military exercises in Alaska in order to develop a strategy to fight in Arctic areas, such as Siberia.
- A dangerous provocation. The North Korean government is alarmed at the scope and intensity of the joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises Team Spirit-85.
- The public is outraged! The Pentagon plans to deploy 48 nuclear cruise missile to Belgium.
- The White House is annoyed that the government of Belgium has altered the schedule for the deployment of nuclear cruise missiles. Belgium has refused the Pentagon's request for immediate deployment; this decision (by Belgium) will influence other North European governments (in the regard to deployment of American nuclear weapons).
- Norzag Defense Plan 69. This NATO plan outlines a strategy for a nuclear attack on the U.S.S.R.
 - Targets include neutral countries.
 - NATO's General Rogers has urged the Austrian government to prepare for a crisis situation (that is, an attack by the U.S.S.R.).
 - General Rogers expressed concern for the fate of neutral countries in a nuclear war.
- The nuclear triangle of Japan, United States and South Korea.
 - The Pentagon has 350 military bases in Japan and South Korea.
 - The U.S. has over 700 tactical nuclear weapons in South Korea.
 - U.S. Navy ships of the Seventh Fleet are armed with nuclear Tomahawk cruise missiles.
 - The Pentagon plans to deploy nuclear Pershing II missiles in the region (probably Korea).

- The Pentagon has developed a complete strategy for conducting nuclear war from Japan and South Korea.
- The U.S. Air Force plans to deploy F-16 and B-52 nuclear bombers to Japan.
- The Pentagon and the White House continue to pressure the ASEAN countries to become a part of the American military plans for Southeast Asia. Recently, the White House has sent several high-ranking diplomats to tour ASEAN countries to convince them of the danger of the Soviet threat. American hegemonistic plans are the real threat to Southeast Asia.
- Peace movements and the West German people strongly oppose the deployment by U.S. Army Special Forces of portable nuclear weapons (mines) in West Germany.
- A new threat to India. In addition to the huge build-up of Pakistan's military forces, the United States plans to deploy Pershing II nuclear weapons in Pakistan. The Indian government is very much disturbed by the American actions in the region.
- The Pentagon is modernizing its naval base in Elephsis, Greece, at a cost of 150 million dollars. The Greek people are strongly opposed to American military bases in their country. The U.S. wants to deploy special forces and nuclear warheads in Greece.
- The White House continues to pressure the Greek government to permit the deployment of nuclear weapons to Greece. The Greek government will not permit such deployments.
- The American military build-up is a threat to Asia. The United States has a total of 1,000 nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea.
- The U.S. Navy (as a show of force) has completed a training cruise (and military exercises) off the coast of West Africa. American ships, marines and helicopters participated in the exercises.
- An escalation of tension. Team Spirit-85 military exercises are intended to escalate tension in Korea and the region. The U.S. policy is to provoke the North Koreans. The government of North Korea will be required to take steps to improve military readiness.
- U.S.-NATO military exercises (in 1984) revealed the scope of NATO aggression.
- NATO military exercises are larger and more provocative each year (over 350,000 troops were engaged in Autumn Forge-84).

- U.S. exercises are designed to develop a strategy for targeting Pershing II nuclear missiles.
- Global Shield-84 reflects Reagan's aggressive foreign policy.
- Each year, NATO exercises in Europe become more threatening (due to nuclear weapons) to the civilian population.
- The U.S.-NATO military exercises are intended as a rehearsal for aggression (such as Grenada).
- U.S. military forces conduct joint exercises with Japan (Yamasakura-7) in Hokkaido. Over 2,500 officers were involved in command post exercises.
- A Pershing II missile exploded (accidentally) on an American military base in West Germany. The explosion occurred during an operational test of the missile. Fortunately, the missile was not armed with a nuclear warhead. This dangerous incident has caused serious thought in regard to the future deployment of Pershing II missiles in West Germany.
- The U.S. Army has admitted the seriousness of the recent explosion of a Pershing II missile in West Germany, but the U.S. insists on continuing the deployment of nuclear missiles. It was just luck that the Pershing II was not armed with a nuclear warhead. The West German public is opposed to the deployment of American missiles to Germany.
- The missile explosion was highly dangerous. The West German press and public are upset and protest the deployment of Pershing II missiles in West Germany.
- The Pentagon announced the completion of the first part of its investigation of the missile accident (on January 11) at the West German base in Heilbronne. Three died in the missile explosion. The accident will not stop further deployment of Pershing II missiles to Germany.
- American economic hegemony--over 200 American corporations have international offices and facilities.
 - They exploit the people and resources of Third World countries.
 - NATO has close ties with many of these corporations, such as Union Carbide.
 - The military plans and activities of the U.S. and NATO in the Middle East is primarily due to business interests in Middle East oil.

- American companies exploit the natural resources of Southeast Asia; these countries exploit the imperialist economic policies of the U.S. Government.
- Often, as in the case of the Bhopal (India) tragedy, these large corporations neglect basic labor and safety standards.

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In January 1985, the editors of the leading Soviet military newspaper, Red Star, allocated 51 percent of its coverage of the United States to the subject of the arms race and arms limitation (see table 3). Sixty-two percent of the space allocated to this subject concerned the new arms limitation talks in Geneva and the general topic of "peace and arms control." In several lead editorials, Red Star emphasized that Moscow supports a total freeze on the production of nuclear weapons.

Peace and arms control. The U.S.S.R. has a very strong and explicit position on the subject of arms control. It is vitally urgent to avoid nuclear war. The U.S.S.R. supports a radical position--the immediate and complete freeze on the production of all nuclear weapons. Governments all over the world support the Soviet position. Unfortunately, the United States and NATO continue to maintain a cynical and militaristic stand.

The following abstracts indicate the tone and substance of the Kremlin's propaganda arguments about the arms limitation talks in Geneva.

- January 6 The peoples of the world anxiously wait for the outcome of the Gromyko-Schultz meeting in Geneva.
- The U.S.S.R. has always supported arms talks and peace, and has made many attempts for successful talks with the U.S.
 - Soviet foreign policy is clear and understandable; it is aimed at supporting detente, peaceful relations between peoples and an end to the nuclear threat.
 - The U.S.S.R. is prepared for radical decisions in arms control--its past actions prove this.
 - It is essential that the U.S. and NATO end their military buildup and take steps to support arms control.
- January 8 Foreign Minister Gromyko and Secretary of State Schultz started their talks on January 7 in Geneva (to discuss possible renewal of U.S.-Soviet negotiations).
- January 9 The people all over the world want arms control and an end to the nuclear threat. World public opinion insists that the U.S.

stop its plans to build arms in space; the people support the new U.S.-Soviet arms talks.

- January 10 The world press commented on the results of the Gromyko-Schultz meeting in Geneva. They praised the U.S.-Soviet decision to renew the arms control talks--they (the world press) commented on the danger of the American plans to militarize space.
- January 10 The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. decided to renew the arms control talks. They will focus on a variety of issues including arms control in space.
- January 10 Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko departed Geneva on January 9 to return to Moscow. Gromyko commented favorably on his meeting with the American Secretary of State Schultz, and on the importance of successful arms talks.
- January 10 During a press conference in Geneva, Secretary of State Schultz commented favorably on his meeting with Gromyko.
- January 11 The world press praised Soviet persistence. Newspapers worldwide commented on the Gromyko-Schultz meeting in Geneva--they emphasized the importance of arms control to all of mankind.
- January 11 In a press conference at the White House, President Reagan discussed the Gromyko-Schultz meeting in Geneva. He stated that the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. have agreed to conduct new talks on arms control. However, the Pentagon will continue its research in regard to the "Star Wars" program as scheduled.
- January 13 The Gromyko-Schultz meeting in Geneva was a vital step in the disarmament process.
- The Soviet Union has played an important part in supporting and initiating arms control and also obtained its goal (in Geneva) in discussing arms control in space.
 - Yet, there is doubt as to the willingness of the Americans to cooperate in arms control. Hawks and conservatives in the U.S. continue to support the arms race, especially the Star Wars program.
 - The Soviet people and the public around the world will follow developments in Geneva, hoping for positive results.
- January 13 The world press continued to comment on the Gromyko-Schultz meeting in Geneva. They discussed the necessity for arms control, and praised Soviet persistence (in regard to arms control) and initiatives.

January 15 In the past the United States has always caused the failure or the limitations of arms control talks.

- The U.S. never ratified the SALT-2 Treaty.
- English and French nuclear missiles must be counted in any discussion of medium-range nuclear weapons (control).
- The U.S.S.R. will insist on serious, constructive and businesslike talks.

January 15 In a televised interview (on January 13), Gromyko discussed the Geneva Talks. He stated, "...the meeting was productive; the U.S.S.R. will insist on discussing arms control in space; the Soviet Union would like to see space limited to only peaceful use; the U.S.S.R. supports a total nuclear freeze and control of all strategic weapons systems. The Soviet Union is prepared to suggest radical arms control methods", (as it has in the past).

January 18 The world press commented favorably on the outcome of the Schultze-Gromyko meeting in Geneva. All editors agreed that the Soviet position was positive and constructive.

January 20 President Reagan appointed the members of the U.S. delegation that will participate in the Geneva Talks. The delegation will be headed by the State Department consultant, Max Kampelman.

January 20 The positive results of recent U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva were due to the constructive and clear position of the Soviet government. The world press condemned American plans to militarize space and called for a continued dialogue.

January 27 The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. have completed their selection of delegates for the Geneva Talks.

January 29 The world press praised the American and Soviet decision to conduct arms talks in Geneva in March.

January 30 Newspapers worldwide and world governments praise the decision of Washington and Moscow to renew arms control talks.

January 31 Arms control is vital to peace. The entire world wants the Geneva Talks to succeed.

On the Subject of the Arms Race

The following additional abstracts and headlines from Red Star indicate the tone and substance of the Kremlin's propaganda arguments concerning the general topic of the arms race.

War in Space and Space Weapons

- A dangerous, new level in the arms race. The Pentagon plans to establish an anti-missile system that will be based in space. The United States must try to support the arms control process and not undermine arms control.
- The U.S. Air Force will test an anti-satellite weapons system in space in the spring of 1985.
- Various Pentagon research centers are working on the development of new anti-satellite systems that will use powerful lasers.
- Many notable American scientists and public figures have expressed the opinion that Reagan's Star Wars program will aggravate tensions and destroy military parity (in the world).
- A space-based anti-missile system will violate a U.S.-Soviet treaty. Reagan wants this system in order to insure a first-strike capability for the United States.
- Reagan plans to continue his Star Wars program. The White House distributed a propaganda pamphlet on the presidential initiative in strategic defense.
- Senator Kennedy opposes any American military buildup in space which could escalate into a world war. Kennedy recently introduced a bill in the U.S. Congress for a freeze on all nuclear weapons.
- The Space Shuttle Discovery is secretly being prepared to conduct a secret military oriented mission in space.
- The Heritage Foundation published another right-wing report for the White House--it supports the continued military build-up, especially the arms race in space.
- In spite of the upcoming arms control talks in Geneva, the U.S. continues to develop plans to create space-based anti-missile systems.
 - Washington Hawks support the Pentagon's strategic defense build-up, especially Star Wars programs.
 - Supporters of Star Wars must remember the Soviet-U.S. statement after the Schultz-Gromyko meeting in Geneva.
 - Any attempt by the U.S. to obtain military supremacy over the U.S.S.R. will fail.

- The American Space Shuttle Discovery returns to Cape Canaveral after the completion of its secret mission for the Pentagon. The Discovery launched new spy satellites.

The Military Budget

- The Reagan administration has initiated a campaign to obtain support for its 1986 military budget--over \$300 billion. Caspar Weinberger appeared on television to explain the Soviet military threat to the American public.
- A group of conservative Republicans advocate increased military spending--they support the B-1 bomber, the Midgetman missile and the MX strategic missile programs.
- Reagan praises the accomplishments of his first administration. He claims that the U.S. has contributed to peace, but he has caused the arms race. Using the myth of the Soviet military threat, Reagan continues to call for more military spending.
- Carte-Blanche for the Pentagon. The Pentagon has requested a \$314 billion military budget for 1986. Reagan has stated that the budget will be reduced by \$8.7 billion--a mere drop in the bucket.
- Reagan insists on an increased military buildup. Over 25 billion dollars will be spent on the MX system, \$21 billion will go for the Trident system and \$18 billion for new B-1 bombers.

Other Topics

- In spite of lessons in Vietnam, the U.S. continues to produce chemical weapons.
 - The Americans used thousands of tons of chemicals in Vietnam, causing tragic damage to wild life, vegetation and the people of Vietnam.
 - Vietnam is still polluted by the highly toxic chemical dioxin--it will take decades for all the chemicals to dissipate.
 - Hundreds of Vietnam veterans still suffer from cancer or illness as a result of their exposure to Agent Orange.
- Another new nuclear submarine. The U.S. Navy submarine, Alaska, is capable of carrying 24 strategic nuclear missiles.
- An Art Buchwald-style article. Santa Claus is not welcome in the U.S. with his wishes of peace and good will toward mankind. Reagan is not interested in peace, he is spending huge sums of money on the arms

build-up. Santa Claus is not welcomed by the KKK because he has gifts for black children.

- An Art Buchwald-style article criticizing the American build-up in strategic nuclear weapons.
- The Pentagon is prepared to deploy a new generation of offensive nuclear weapons.
 - All three aspects of the strategic nuclear forces will be modernized--ICBMs, SLBMs and strategic bombers.
 - Programs include new, accurate Trident missiles, B-1 bombers and Stealth aircraft.
- Another attack submarine is launched, the August. The Pentagon is building the U.S. Navy into a 600-ship attack force.
- The White House published a presidential order to create a special committee on chemical weapons. The committee will make recommendations in regard to the production of chemical weapons.
- Union Carbide has ties with the Pentagon and has tested chemical weapons in the tropics. Union Carbide in Bhopal will be tried for killing 2,500 innocent civilians.

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

Soviet propaganda emphasis, pertaining to United States military assistance and mutual security programs, remained at a very modest level (see Table 3). The geographical/country emphasis given to this topic by Moscow for the period June 1984 through January 1985 is presented in the data contained in Table 5, below. (Percent is total coverage of space for theme.)

TABLE 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	1985	1984						
	JAN	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sept	Aug	July	June
1. Asia/Pacific.....	47%	78%	63%	10%	03%	75%	20%	61%
2. Europe/NATO.....	29%	04%	08%	65%	53%	12%	57%	05%
3. China.....	15%	03%	22%	02%	13%	11%	07%	25%
4. Middle East.....	07%	15%	---	19%	28%	01%	10%	01%
5. Latin America.....	01%	---	04%	02%	03%	01%	03%	08%
6. Africa.....	01%	---	03%	02%	---	---	03%	---
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Asia and the Pacific Ocean Area

- Cooperation between American and Japanese militarism. The meeting between Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone (in Los Angeles) reinforced the following.
 - Japan will cooperate with U.S. imperialism in Asia.
 - U.S. Navy ships with nuclear weapons will be based at Japanese ports.
 - The Pentagon will deploy B-52s in Japan (on a permanent basis).
 - Washington will modernize and construct more military bases in Japan.
 - The U.S. Air Force will deploy 50 F-16s to Misawa Air Force base.
 - The U.S. and Japan will increase the scope and number of joint/combined military operations.
- Japan increased the scope and amount of its military budget.
- The Japanese Air Force will purchase an additional 55 F-15 fighter aircraft from the U.S.
- The port of Yokosuka, Japan, will become a "home" port for the U.S. Navy aircraft carriers Carl Vinson and Enterprise.
- Japan will cooperate with the Pentagon on the development of Reagan's Star Wars program.
- Pakistan will receive new U.S. Navy Harpoon missiles. U.S. Admiral Watkins discusses arms sales with Pakistani military officials.
- Pentagon officials visit the Philippines to discuss military cooperation and aid with the Manila government.
- Mutual cooperation between Washington and Beijing. U.S. General Vessey visits China in order to insure future military cooperation.
- General Vessey meets and talks with Chinese leaders about military cooperation between the U.S. and China.
- A Swiss newspaper reported that U.S. General Vessey's visit to China is proof of improving U.S.-Chinese relations.
- The Pentagon plans to supply American military technology and weapons to China. This includes gas turbine engines for warships, radar systems, torpedoes and rapid-firing guns.

- A delegation of U.S. Navy officials and experts will visit China to encourage and increase the amount of military sales to Beijing.
- A group of American military experts visit Beijing to discuss the sale of military weapons systems to China.

Europe

- The Pentagon and Great Britain have a dangerous partnership which dates back to the 1950s.
 - The U.S. has over 100 military bases in the United Kingdom.
 - The Pentagon will deploy more nuclear Cruise missiles to Great Britain.
 - Great Britain has become the center of American nuclear forces.
 - The British government has decided on a course of nuclear suicide; London will be a major target in a nuclear war.
- With U.S. assistance, Great Britain will modernize and increase the size of its nuclear forces.
- The Pentagon has 360 military aircraft deployed in the United Kingdom, including seven squadrons of F-111 nuclear bombers.
- The Italian defense minister visits the Pentagon to discuss military assistance and cooperation.
- The Norwegian government is cooperating with the Pentagon in the expansion of U.S. military facilities in Norway.
- The government in Athens announced the dissolution of 60 American-Greek military treaties pertaining to the status of U.S. Forces in Greece.

Other Areas

- Washington has decided to create a puppet army in Grenada. The Pentagon will send a training mission to Grenada to control the puppet army.
- A violation of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Over 40 American nuclear specialists are in South Africa to assist the racist regime to develop nuclear weapons.
- More military aid to Israel. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger visits Israel to discuss expanded military aid.

- In 1985, Israel will receive over \$2,600 million in military assistance. Washington continues to encourage Israeli aggression and hegemony in the Middle East.

OTHER THEMES ABOUT THE UNITED STATES

Consistently, the Soviet press and public media report only those events, activities, and subjects about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, are derogatory of American institutions and society, or are inflammatory in tone toward the current administration in Washington. For five years, an average of five percent of the space in Red Star (about the United States) was allocated to themes other than military topics--in January 1985 it was five percent.

The following abstracts and headlines (from Red Star) reflect the tone and scope of other themes:

- Criminal monopolies in the capitalist world. The irresponsibility and greed of capitalism has led to:
 - Union Carbide's lack of safety standards which led to the death of 2,500 innocent civilians.
 - The great productivity of the Japanese industry is due to working their labor forces "to death."
 - Western and Japanese companies are only interested in profits--their greed has led to death, illness, and suicide in the labor force.
- The criminal chemical tragedy in Bhopal, India, continues to spread death and suffering.
- Racism in South Africa. Senator Kennedy visited South Africa and criticized the apartheid system. The South African foreign minister emphasized that Senator Kennedy should be concerned with racism in America before launching a campaign in South Africa. The question is, which country is most racist?
- Two American Vietnam veterans attempted suicide near the Vietnam Memorial in Washington, D.C.--one succeeded. After the Pentagon used these men for its dirty war, it tossed them aside to fend for themselves.
- The American government protected many criminal Nazis in return for intelligence (after World War II). According to new evidence, the U.S. Army (in 1947) arrested Mengele, a Nazi war criminal, but later released him.

WEST GERMANY

In January 1985, the Bonn government received almost seven percent of the total foreign coverage in the Soviet press (see table 1). As in the past, the leadership in the Kremlin was concerned about: (1) West German Revanchism--the desire to regain territories lost as a result of World War II; (2) the revival of militarism and the German arms industry, and (3) the accidental explosion and destruction of an American Pershing 2 missile in West Germany.

Some examples of the focus and tone of Soviet propaganda are listed below:

- Revival of the Panzer Army--new aggressive weapons. By the end of 1986, the German Army will obtain 1,800 new Leopard-2 tanks. A Leopard-3 is planned for the 1990s; modifications include better armor, engines and fire power.
- West German public opinion and peace movements (in Europe) strongly oppose the deployment by the Pentagon of small nuclear mines in West Germany.
- German neo-Nazi organizations sponsor youth clubs--dangerous signs for the future which are outlined below:
 - They wear T-shirts with Nazi and SS emblems.
 - They use the zieg heil salute.
 - They urge young people to support Revanchist policies.
- Return to a dangerous past. Many members of the West German Bundestag sympathize and support Revanchist doctrines.
- The West German government attempted to award a medal to former Nazi. The medal was not awarded due to protests from communist and democratic organizations (in Germany).
- West Germany is one of the most intense military regions in the world.
 - The situation is very similar to Hitler's Germany.
 - This dangerous situation is amplified by the growing activities of Revanchist and neo-Nazi groups.
 - The Warsaw Pact countries will not tolerate a revival of Nazi Germany.
- Millions killed in World War II cannot be forgotten. West German Revanchist organizations advocate a return to the borders of "old" Germany. The Bonn government supports Revanchist groups.

- The German armed forces have close ties with Revanchist groups. They publish 360 newspapers which are distributed to military personnel. The German military press support chauvanist policies and disseminate anti-communist propaganda. Most military newspapers openly support a return to the old German borders.
- Torture and medical experimentation on humans are common in West German mental hospitals and clinics.
- U.S. military posts in West Germany are frequently the target of attacks by terrorist groups and other organizations.
- Americans admit the seriousness of the explosion of the Pershing II missile in West Germany.
 - It was pure luck that the missile did not have a nuclear warhead.
 - Public opinion (in West Germany) is very much opposed to the deployment of nuclear missiles.
 - This dangerous incident has caused serious questioning of the need for U.S. missiles in West Germany.

AFGHANISTAN

For more than four years, Soviet military operations and events in Afghanistan have received an average of four percent of the foreign coverage in the Soviet military press--in January 1985 it was over five percent (of the foreign coverage).

- Soviet nurses gain the trust and confidence of the Afghanistan people. Soviet medical personnel are actively engaged in civic actions in the countryside.
- Soviet Air Force and Air Defense heroes are awarded medals for bravery and outstanding performance for duties in Afghanistan.
- Soviet soldiers and units in Afghanistan celebrate New Year by decorating trees and exchanging gifts.
- Military attacks (December 26) against Afghanistan. Pakistani military units attacked border posts inside Afghanistan.
- Pakistani artillery units attack Afghanistan border towns (December 24-29)--8 civilians and 11 soldiers were killed.
- Iranian military units attack border posts in Afghanistan (December 28)--they killed several soldiers and others were taken prisoner.

- Reagan plans to increase military aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries.
 - Pakistan assists the CIA in training counterrevolutionary bandits.
 - CIA training centers and bases are used to train terrorists.
- Washington expands its military intervention in Afghanistan--it is another battle that the U.S. cannot win.
- The government in Kabul favors peaceful relations with its neighbors and an end to the war.
- The counterrevolution has failed to overthrow the government.
 - The people and army support the April revolution.
 - A well-trained, dedicated army is courageously defending the country.
 - Units of the people's militia have been organized all over the country.
- The chief of the Afghanistan military directorate urges the commando brigade to improve its military readiness and increase the quality of its defense against the imperialist enemies.
- The Afghanistan people support the revolution and are grateful for Soviet aid.
- A television documentary (on Soviet TV) explains the purpose and scope of the Afghanistan revolution.
- The Afghanistan people celebrate the 20th anniversary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

GREAT BRITAIN

Since 1979, Great Britain has received an average of two percent of the total foreign coverage in Red Star -- in January of 1985 it was almost five percent.

- A strange position--in order not to offend West Germany, the British government decided not to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory in World War II.
- The British press and leading public figures criticize the government position--the defeat of Nazism must be remembered and honored.
- The British people protest the government's position not to have an official celebration of the Great Victory.

- An unpopular position is changed. The British parliament examines the issue of how to honor the 40th Anniversary of the defeat of Nazism--Soviet heroism must be honored.
- Nuclear fallout. Over 20,000 British military personnel were affected by nuclear tests in Australia (in 1952-57). Because of their proximity to the tests, many military men suffer from cancer and other diseases caused by the radiation.
- The conservative London government plans to renew the production of nerve gas weapons.
- New Trident-2 missiles. The military will spend over 13 billion pounds on the development of powerful and accurate Trident-2 submarine-launched missiles.
- General Stanye, Chief of British Forces, visits Tunis to discuss mutual military cooperation.
- British military forces conduct provocative exercises on Cyprus.
- Who benefits from the arms race?
 - Great Britain suffers from huge economic problems, yet the government continuously increases the size of the military budget.
 - Defense firms and military industries profit from big contracts--several large monopolies and 5,000 small firms benefit from military contracts.
 - Members of Parliament are influenced by defense contractors--they serve as consultants and directors.
- Washington and London have an evil and dangerous partnership. The Thatcher government is modernizing and increasing the scope of its nuclear forces. Great Britain has decided on a course toward nuclear suicide.

ISRAEL and LEBANON

In January, the Soviet media and press highlighted the following propaganda topics and headlines about events and activities in Israel:

- The Lebanese people and government demand that Israeli troops withdraw.
- Lebanese patriots continue to conduct successful military operations against Israeli troops in southern Lebanon.

- Israelis continue their oppression of the people of southern Lebanon, conducting searches and detaining and arresting citizens.
- The Israeli-Chinese connection. Military aid to China includes air-to-air missiles, electronic equipment and radar. Israelis also provide training to Chinese soldiers.
- Swedish military engineers and technicians assist the Israeli military.
- Talks fail--Israeli and Lebanese military delegations complete another round of talks without success. Israelis refuse to discuss the withdrawal of military forces--they continue military operations in Lebanon.
- Lebanese patriots continue their successful attacks against Israelis.
- Protests. Huge demonstrations are held in Israel to protest the continued presence of Israel in Lebanon--they demand that the troops come home.
- Israel decides to withdraw from Lebanon.
 - Israel failed to achieve its political/military goals (in Lebanon).
 - Lebanese patriots were instrumental in the decision to withdraw.
 - The war in Lebanon resulted in high inflation and enormous economic problems in Israel.
- Lebanese people demand an immediate withdrawal--large demonstrations against the Israeli occupation occurred in Sidon.
- West Bank. The Israelis continue their aggression and oppression of the Palestinian people.
- Israelis must take the blame--2,000 Ethiopian Jews died of disease and starvation in Sudan. The Israelis attempted to transport these people (who were sick and weak) from Sudan to Israel.

JAPAN continued to receive moderate coverage in the Soviet media. In January, the primary propaganda emphasis reported the meeting between President Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone (in Los Angeles). Other topics and/or events that received coverage were:

- Japan continues to expand its military force and increase its military budget.
- Japanese conservative circles want to end the constitutional limits on arms production and spending.

- U.S.-Japanese military cooperation and activities are a danger to all of Asia (a threat to peace in the region).

In regard to South Africa the Kremlin emphasized the following scope of propaganda topics:

- The South African Army conducts large-scale military maneuvers (Iron Fist) in Namibia--40 kilometers from Angola.
- South Africa continues to increase the size and aggressive capabilities of its armed forces. The 1985 military budget will be 3.5 billion rands.
- The United States and Western governments aid the South African military by supplying weapons and equipment.
- The West helps South Africa to produce all the weapons it needs for aggression.
- South Africa intends to build nuclear weapons.
- Because of its militarism and hegemonistic goals, South Africa is the cause of tension and war in the region.

The Kremlin's propaganda coverage of India continued to emphasize tension between India and Pakistan. Some examples of propaganda topics are listed below:

- The Pakistan government has established training camps for spies that are sent to India to conduct "diversionary" activities--the camps are located close to the Indian border.
- Pakistani military forces continue their (sporadic) acts of aggression along the Indian-Pakistani border.
- The Indian government arrested foreign agents involved in espionage (in India).
- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi praised the Soviet government for supporting peace in the region.

As noted above, the Soviet press provided significant media coverage to the visit of the Chairman of the U.S. Chiefs of Staff (General Vessey) to China. All aspects of American military aid and/or cooperation with Beijing were highlighted by the Soviet media. Other topics included:

- The Chinese government has refused to cooperate with Vietnam for a cease-fire during the New Year period.

- The Vietnamese Press Agency condemns Chinese aggression (against Vietnam) even during the New Year. Vietnamese civilians in the border area could not celebrate the holiday.
- Chinese-Pakistani military cooperation. A high-level Chinese military mission visits Pakistan--consults with President Zia and tours military bases in Pakistan.

The high coverage provided to Poland by the Soviet military press was due to ceremonies and celebrations associated with the 40th Anniversary of liberation of Warsaw from the Nazis by the Soviet Army.

The French government continued to receive moderate coverage in the Russian press; the following topics were highlighted:

- France will continue its close cooperation with NATO and will expand its military activities with West Germany.
- The government in Paris is becoming more militaristic--this policy is alarming to the majority of the French people who support peace.
- The French arms industry produces a variety of new products including a new patrol aircraft, Atlantic ATL2.
- The French Defense Minister travels to Madagascar, Reunion, Burundi and Djibouti in order to solidify military cooperation and alliances.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for January 1985, 75 percent was allocated to issues and comments about domestic subjects in the U.S.S.R.--military, political, economic and social. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 64 percent of the total domestic coverage. A statistical view of the major subjects about the Soviet Union as it appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is the total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

TABLE 6

<u>SUBJECT/THEME</u>	<u>1985</u>						<u>1984</u>						<u>1983</u>	
	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>
Soviet Military.....	64%	57%	57%	54%	60%	67%	66%	65%	66%	45%	56%	46%	64%	59%
Society/Culture.....	14%	11%	09%	12%	16%	13%	14%	12%	11%	12%	14%	09%	11%	14%
Domestic Politics.....	12%	14%	16%	07%	06%	03%	05%	06%	07%	25%	13%	30%	15%	12%
Other	04%	06%	04%	05%	04%	03%	03%	04%	03%	05%	04%	03%	03%	04%
Foreign Affairs.....	03%	08%	05%	08%	08%	09%	05%	09%	10%	08%	06%	07%	02%	03%
Economy/Technology....	03%	04%	09%	14%	06%	05%	07%	04%	03%	05%	07%	05%	05%	08%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

In January 1985, the editors of Red Star featured the following topics in regard to domestic problems, politics and events:

- A great historical event. The Soviet people and Party are preparing to celebrate the 80th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. This great historic event had international impact that changed the course of history and Western civilization. The Soviet people are proud of their history and the achievements of the Communist Party.
- National Elections. The Communist Party serves the people. Instructions in regard to the election of deputies to the Supreme Soviets of Soviet Republics; everyone should understand:
 - The role of the people's deputies in representing the people.
 - The people will vote for continuing CPSU policies which will strengthen the economic and military power of the U.S.S.R.
 - The people support the Communist Party and its policies.
- Conventions and meetings are held all over the U.S.S.R. to nominate candidates for the post of People's Deputies of the Supreme Soviets of

Soviet Republics. Only the outstanding workers, farmers and intelligentsia are nominated.

- Regional pre-election rallies (meetings) are held all over the U.S.S.R. Candidates nominated as deputies of the Supreme Soviets express their support for the policies of the Communist Party. The Party and the people are united.
- Meetings are held all over the U.S.S.R. to prepare for the Supreme Soviet elections. The people express their full support for the Communist Party and the policies of the government. The candidates represent the cream of all aspects of Soviet society. The people support all of the candidates nominated for deputies to the Supreme Soviets.
- Forgiveness is necessary. Family conflicts of any kind must be put aside for the sake of children and grandchildren. Conflict is natural, but prolonged resentment is not.

SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

As in previous months, articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline and morale received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

TABLE 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>											
	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>
Military Discipline/Morale.....	41%	44%	44%	41%	47%	45%	39%	51%	46%	48%	49%	43%	49%
Soviet History/WW II..	25%	27%	34%	30%	20%	27%	26%	25%	30%	20%	23%	22%	21%
Soviet Military Training/Exercises....	19%	23%	16%	21%	26%	24%	29%	17%	16%	19%	21%	24%	21%
Arms Control.....	12%	---	01%	04%	03%	02%	02%	04%	06%	06%	03%	07%	06%
Military Logistics....	03%	04%	03%	04%	03%	02%	03%	02%	01%	05%	04%	03%	03%
Other Military.....	---	02%	02%	00%	01%	00%	01%	01%	01%	02%	00%	01%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Again, during January, the editors of Red Star provided information, guidance and instructions to Communist Party and Komsomol organizations in the Soviet

armed forces. Strong Communist Party influence on all elements of the armed forces was stated as an essential goal in order to improve military readiness, discipline and morale.

The following headlines and abstracts contain the overall scope, substance and tone of Red Star's coverage (and guidance) of Communist Party and Komsomol organization activities in the armed forces of the U.S.S.R.:

- Tasks and guidance for Soviet army Komsomol organizations:
 - Assist military commanders in meeting their political and military training goals.
 - Improve the state of military discipline and readiness.
 - Improve the quality of the patriotic education of all Soviet soldiers.
- Soviet sailors in the Black Sea Fleet are actively involved in Komsomol organization programs in order to learn about Russian military history and be able to participate in military patriotic education programs.
- Komsomol officers must approach their work with vigor and enthusiasm. They should expand their work with young soldiers, in order to increase the scope of military patriotic education in the Red Army.
- Komsomol conferences in Soviet military regions discussed the following two issues:
 - Improving the quality of the work of Komsomol organizations, especially in regard to discipline and military readiness, as well as the patriotic education of young soldiers.
 - Ensuring that the recommendations of the 1984 All-Army Komsomol Conference are implemented.
- Important tasks of military Komsomol organizations are to ensure the continuation of World War II traditions in all branches of the military service and to prepare all army units to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory.
- The Communist Party organizations in all Soviet army units must be certain that the political cadre are prepared to support the upcoming Supreme Soviet elections. They should:
 - Conduct lectures and discussions on the topic of the elections and the need to ensure that all soldiers cast a vote.

- Urge all Soviet officers to study and discuss the elections with their men.
- A high-level Komsomol conference was held in the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. The major issues were those dealing with the process of selection and training of the Komsomol cadre. A major effort must be launched by the military Communist Party to improve the quality (and responsibility) of young Komsomol members (in the Soviet armed forces).

Letters to the Editor--Criticism, Complaints and Support of the Party

A significant indicator that can be used to assess the mood of the Soviet military is the content of "Letters to the Editor" printed in Red Star. In recent years, the Party has regarded letters as an important safety valve, and a way of allowing public opinion a legitimate and quasi-independent outlet. Red Star sends reporters to investigate typical grievances. The letters actually printed represent those topics and problems that are significant and important to the Soviet military elite. By law, Red Star reporters can subpoena and inspect official records pertaining to allegations made in "Letters to the Editor." In addition, of course, Soviet officials stimulate and encourage the writing of "Letters to the Editor" on those topics and/or issues that are important to and support the government and party.

During the month, the editors of Red Star received 9,870 letters from its readers. The overall content of the letters to the editor focused on and/or included the following topics:

- The situation was pathetic and inexcusable. New military conscripts complained to Red Star that they received very poor orientation and treatment. Red Star reporters visited the tank company and discovered that the officers of the company were "out of touch with their men." The officers were indifferent and remote, they "put off until tomorrow things which should have been done immediately." The officers ignored misconduct and disciplinary violations of their men. Red Star found the entire situation to be pathetic.
- A bad attitude. Red Star investigated a lieutenant's complaint about life at a remote military base. It was discovered that the lieutenant had a poor attitude and blamed others for his own shortcomings.
- Red Star criticized officers of a billeting office who delayed the processing of a veteran's application for housing. When they finally assigned him an apartment, it was occupied. It took months to settle the matter--it was very confusing.
- Red Star investigated a complaint from a young soldier about the poor condition of a military library. There was gross mismanagement by the librarian--the library was often closed, books were missing and it was

dirty. The officers who were responsible for the library ignored the situation.

- Theft and corruption. Red Star criticized the director and the employees of a military commissary (and store) in the town of Grozny. The staff altered the books and stole goods and property from the commissary. This was not an isolated incident. Government theft and corruption will not be tolerated; the individuals will be harshly punished.
- Military political officers have a duty to investigate complaint letters or any problems in their unit.
- A soldier complains to Red Star about World War II veterans who wear pins that are not medals next to their combat medals. This is misleading and wrong.
- Soviet soldiers complain to Red Star about the lack of transportation from their military base to town. Furthermore, their officers do not help them solve this problem.
- An army captain criticized his fellow officers for unpatriotic habits--officers in his barracks have posters of Western rock groups on their walls.
- Red Star published an article on October 23, 1984 which criticized a group of officers for abusing their rank and military position. All of these officers received adequate punishment from their commanding officers.
- A military veteran complained to Red Star that the commanding officer of his former military unit has ignored his letters. Furthermore, he has not been invited to participate in patriotic functions.

In January 1985, nine percent of Red Star's space allocated to Soviet military subjects was critical and/or highly negative in tone in regard to the performance of military personnel and/or units. Over 14 percent of all space about military discipline and morale in the Soviet military was critical in tone.

A sample of abstracts of articles from Red Star about military topics are summarized in the paragraphs below:

Military Training and Mastering New Technology

- Warrant officers and NCOs must be professional. Their training should be focused on the following:
 - Perfecting their military technical training.

- Learning how to teach (understanding military training methods).
- Perfecting their political indoctrination.
- Their authority must be unquestioned.
- They must be able to work with and train their men.
- Military readiness requires continuous training. All Soviet units must quickly master the skills required for the new military technology and new weapons. This requires good organization (of training) and expert personnel to conduct the training.
- Soviet military personnel must master new weapons and military technology as rapidly as possible. This is essential for military readiness.
- Guidance to battalion commanders for field training:
 - Officers must supervise all aspects of field training.
 - Officers must be competent to conduct training.
 - Weapons training must be organized and conducted in a professional manner.
 - Emphasis should be placed on surprise attacks.
 - Weaknesses should be quickly recognized and eliminated.
- Computer technology is a vital part (also a key element) in military weapons systems and technology. Officers must have professional (state-of-the-art) training in all aspects of computer technology. It is an important part of improving overall military readiness.
- A Soviet Navy ship performed poorly during its training test due to the negligence of its officers (and Communist Party) in the organization of the training and sea exercise.
- Air Force training must be improved. Pilots must learn, understand and follow all safety procedures. In addition, pilots must follow the daily training schedule.
- All Air Force officers must work on maintaining unit equipment and aircraft. In addition, they must understand the new technology and master their new weapons.
- Military pilots (of a certain unit) must understand proper landing procedures. They must get better training so they do not repeat the

same mistakes in landing their aircraft. The reasons for the mistakes are:

- The pilots do not pay attention to training.
- Inadequate training.
- The pilots do not follow instructions on how to land the aircraft.
- Training goals for military pilots must emphasize accuracy and thoroughness.
- Training inspections. A military inspection should be a highly motivating and educational means of testing and checking on a unit's military readiness, professionalism and discipline.
 - All military commanders should obtain the maximum benefits from inspections.
 - Officers must follow the approved format and procedures when conducting military inspections.
 - Proper inspections should reveal weak points and recommendations for solving problems.
- Staff officers in the Soviet army must have a better understanding of organizational and administrative skills. They must be able to:
 - Organize the daily training (schedule) and field training exercises (socialist competitions).
 - They should monitor and assist commanders in the execution of training.
 - They must be able to communicate with and have contact with the soldiers.
- Intensive mountain training -- an essential skill for Soviet soldiers. Mountain training requires the use of high-caliber officers who exhibit leadership and determination in surviving under difficult conditions. Officers must understand their men and help them to survive in difficult conditions.
- Officers must do better to improve the quality of guard duty. The proper performance of guard duty reflects the military readiness of a unit. Red Army soldiers must be in a constant state of readiness, and be always prepared to defend the country.
- Military engineers and constructions units must initiate new professional goals in order to improve military readiness:

- They should be determined to fulfill quotas and perform high quality work.
- They must use new methods and technology (with success).
- They must improve productivity and efficiency.
- They must improve military readiness and discipline.
- They must improve their political training.

Morale, Military Discipline and Political Awareness

The following abstracts and headlines reflect the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda related to Soviet military morale, discipline and political awareness.

- Counterpropaganda. A military conference, at the Frunze Central Army Club, discussed the problems involved in conducting counterpropaganda in the armed forces and strengthening ideological programs.
- Marxist-Leninist principles. All Soviet military personnel must receive more thorough training in regard to the life and ideology of V. I. Lenin. This training must be constantly reinforced by Communist Party members.
- Soviet Navy. It is essential that the crews of navy ships have faith in their commanding officer; for example:
 - The commander and his men must be able to communicate with each other.
 - Sailors must follow and obey orders.
 - Commanders must be fair and be strong leaders.
 - The crew and officers must work together as a team.
- Air Force. All military aviators must be outstanding officers and communists. They must excel in their training, and must work hard to improve military readiness and discipline. They must maintain the World War II traditions of heroism, courage and patriotism.
- The role of the Comrade's Court cannot be ignored in maintaining military discipline. In one case, an officer who was having problems maintaining discipline in his unit neglected to bring his problems before the Comrade's Court. A Comrade's Court finally solved his problems.

- Discipline is essential to military readiness. Officers must work closely with their men--be sure that they understand the military regulations and have proper respect for authority.
 - All violations of military discipline must be dealt with quickly and thoroughly.
 - All junior officers must receive adequate training in regard to maintaining discipline and authority.
- Major General Kuzine commented on the requirement to educate all military personnel in regard to military regulations and the necessity for observing all regulations. All officers must give daily attention to military discipline (in all units) and they must demand that all military regulations are followed.
- Military medals should not be sold, traded, bartered or improperly worn. They symbolize heroism and all that is excellent in a Soviet Soldier. Those who are awarded medals should wear them properly, according to protocol and with pride.
- DOSAAF organizations must focus on improving the preparatory training of future conscripts. They should focus on developing men who are psychologically, technically and physically prepared to be soldiers.
- People's inspectors must do a better job in monitoring the conservation programs in the Soviet armed forces. They must improve their authority and organizational capabilities. They must act more quickly in cases where waste of fuel and supplies are detected.
- Political officers have a duty to investigate letters of complaints or other problems. They must set the example for their men. They must be leaders and outstanding examples of the principles of communism. They must keep close contact with their men and win their trust.
- The 1985 goals for military quartermasters:
 - Improve the availability and variety of food, goods and consumer supplies available to soldiers and their families.
 - Improve conservation programs.
 - Help to meet the national food program quotas.

Soviet Military History and Veterans' Affairs

The increasing importance and media coverage given to the history and traditions of the Red Army during World War II is evident in that 25 percent of all military coverage in Red Star (in January) concerned the theme of military

history and veterans' affairs (see table 7). The following is a statistical view by topic and subject (for December and January) of military history and veterans' affairs:

<u>Subject/Topic</u>	<u>JAN 85</u>	<u>DEC 84</u>
• World War II Heros -----	45%	34%
• Celebration of Soviet victories (WWII) -----	18%	---
• Books, films, art and papers about World War II ----	15%	13%
• Soviet Military History -----	14%	43%
• Veterans' affairs and the interaction of veterans with the government/army -----	<u>08%</u>	<u>10%</u>
	100%	100%

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Photographs and political cartoons are used in Red Star to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. In most propaganda campaigns the cartoon is an important communication technique, because it attracts attention and generally is popular with the audience.

During January 1985, the editors of Red Star published and/or printed the following cartoons about United States militarism, imperialism, and hegemony, the arms race and American domestic politics.

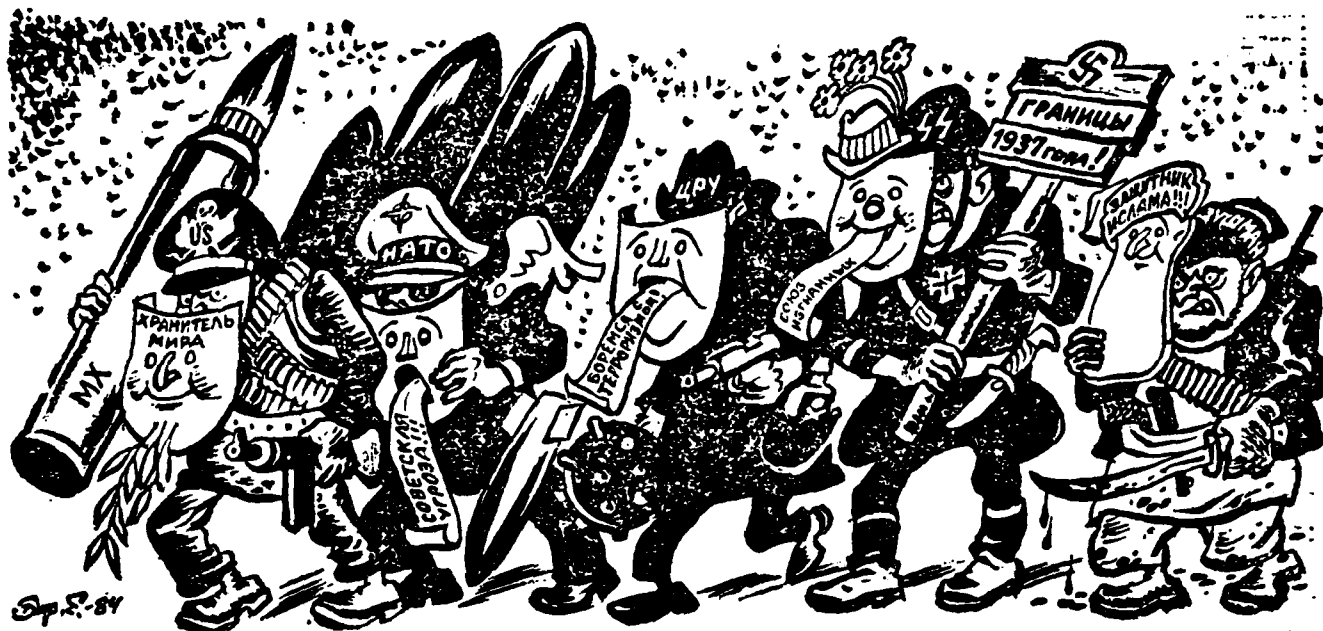


Бандитские танкистовские лица
Противники лопы поутру:

Настырие в Никарагуа стремится
Зловещий спрут по кличке ЦРУ.

Рисунок Бор. ЕФИМОВА. Стихи Ник. ЭНТЕЛИСА.

CIA is behind evil undeclared war in Nicaragua.



ПАРАД ФАЛЬШИВЫХ МАСОК

Шагает, точно на параде,
Отрад воинственных господ:
На неприглядном маскараде
Они встречают Новый год.

Добропорядочною миной
Скрывая истинную суть,
Они фальшивою личиной
Хотят планету обмануть.
Привычно расставляют
сети

Стратеги в дальней
стороне:
Твердят о мире маски эти,
А помышляют о войне.

Стихи Ник. ЭНТЕЛИСА.
Рисунок Вор. ЕФИНОВА.

Parade of false masks

The men with false masks repeatedly talk about peace, but really think about war.

В Норвегию на зимовку прибыли английские солдаты, которые должны, согласно планам НАТО, научиться действовать там в условиях суровой зимы. В состав специальных подразделений, которые в случае «кризисной ситуации» высадятся в Норвегии, входят также американские, голландские и канадские войска.

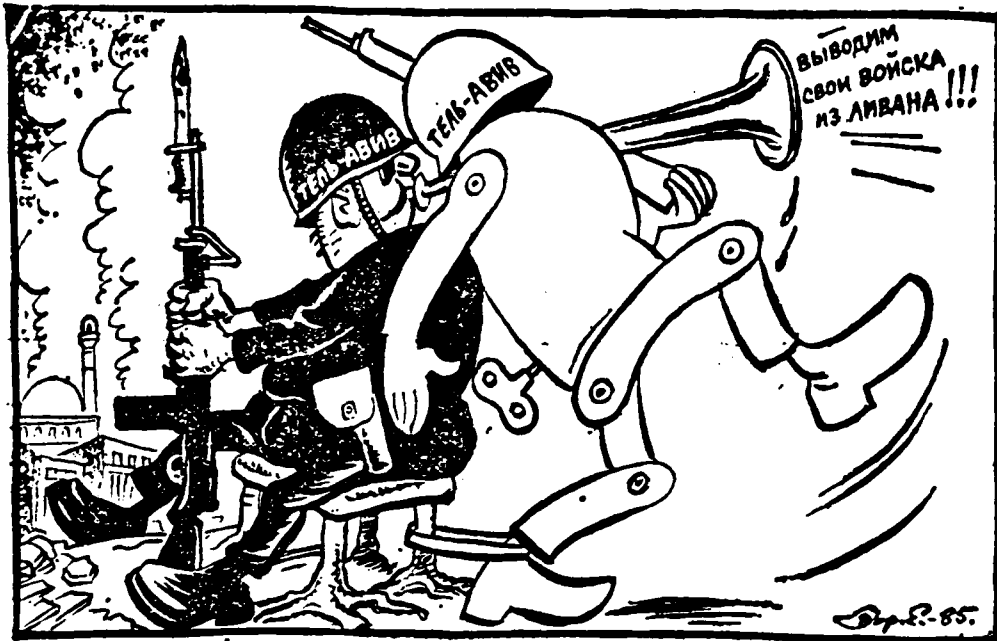
(Из газет).



— А сейчас ветеран гитлеровского вермахта расскажет вам о своем опыте суровости в условиях суровой зимы...

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

And now a veteran of Hitler's wehrmacht will tell you about his experiences of competition in winter conditions.



В Ливане хитроумные «стеланты»
Являя сюмнсты-окупанты:

С чужой землей волякам нелья расстаться,
Они хотят уйтн... чтобы остьаться.
Рисунок Бор. ЕФИМОВА. Стихи ЕНН. ЗИТЕЛЕСА.

Israelis are playing games saying they will
withdraw from Lebanon, but planning to stay.

APPENDIX B

A Selection of Propaganda Photographs

Photographs are used in Red Star to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. During January 1985, the editors of Red Star published the following photographs about United States militarism, imperialism and hegemony and the arms race.



На снимке из газеты «Мор-
нинг стар» американские
войки — из тех, кто полу-
чил в последнее время по-
стоянную прописку в Гонду-
расе.

Послушно следуя в фарве-
гере американской политики,
гондурасский режим отдал
страну на откуп Пентагону и
ЦРУ США.

Фотохроника ТАСС.

U.S. Military personnel in Honduras



U.S. military advisor in Honduras teaches about science of killing.



Group of U.S. soldiers arrives in W. Germany
for maneuvers.



«Нам нужны рабочие места, а не бомбы». «Требуем работы, равенства, а не подготовки к войне». «Прекратить интервенцию США в Центральной Америке» — под такими лозунгами в Вашингтоне состоялся марш протеста против авантюристического внешнеполитического курса администрации и ее внутренней политики, направленной против интересов трудящихся. Марш был проведен в качестве ответа трудовой Америки на пышные развлекательные мероприятия, устроенные в Вашингтоне по случаю присяги и присяге президента на второй срок.

На снимке: участники марша протеста. На переднем плане слева — известный политический деятель Дж. Джексон.

Телефото АП—ТАСС.

Participants of protest march. On the far left - Famous political activist Jesse Jackson.

Marchers protest Reagan's second term as President.

END

FILMED

6-85

DTIC